



BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

1952

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

M. B. McCANN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H.,

including the Report of the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

and

Cleansing Superintendent

W. H. HARRIS, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.

Health Department,
Park House,
Park Street,
Worksop.

July, 1953.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Worksop.

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual health report for 1952 together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population shows an increase of fifty over the figure for last year.

There has been a further diminution in the death rate which stands at 10.2 per 1,000 of the population, and is still below that for England and Wales (11.3).

The Infant Mortality Rate was 37.7 per 1,000 live births and is approximately the same as that for last year. The figure for England and Wales for 1952 is 27.6. An analysis of the causes of death in infants under one year of age will be found in the text of the report.

I am glad to report that during the year there was only one case of poliomyelitis as compared with seven in 1951.

For the fourth year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria. I wish to emphasise that this disease can only be kept from re-appearing by a high level of immunisation. It is important that at least 75 per cent of all infants under one year be protected against the disease.

In the body of the report will be found information in respect of the health services provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council and the details therein are supplied by the County Medical Officer, and reports the work carried out by your Medical Officer as Assistant County Medical Officer with the loyal co-operation of the Health Visiting Staff.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the staff of the Department for their loyal and generous assistance, to the Officers of other Departments for their help and co-operation, and to the Council for support and encouragement.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

M. B. McCANN.

Medical Officer of Health.

MAYOR

COUNCILLOR G. ALLISON.

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

Chairman : Alderman H. Adwick, J. P., Vice Ch : Councillor E. Harris.

Aldermen H. Hartland, J. H. Saxton, Councillors W. R. Bower, C. Harrison, G. Herbert, R. H. Newstead, Mrs. M. A. Pleasance, A. Thornton, H. B. Taylor, Mrs. V. J. S. Vickers.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor E. Harris. Vice Ch : Councillor S. J. Skillen, J.P.

Alderman H. Adwick, J.P., Councillors W. R. Bower, A. J. Eastland, C. Harrison, G. Herbert, J. Hopkinson, Mrs. M. A. Pleasance, L. M. Seymour, H. B. Taylor, Mrs. V. J. S. Vickers.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health (part-time).

M. B. McCann, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

W. H. Harris, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors.

J. R. Lyle, M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.;

E. R. Cross, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

M. F. Swingler (returned from forces Sept. 1952).

Veterinary Surgeon (part-time).

T. Bowett, M.R.C.V.S.

Clerks.

Health Department. Mrs. B. Kenworthy (resigned June, 1952).

Mrs. E. M. Heap (commenced July, 1952).

Mrs. J. Walton.

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	17,935
Population at census 1931	26,286
Estimated population 1952	31,160
Number of inhabited houses at 31/3/53	8,750
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/53	£106,792
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/53	£177,484
Sum represented by penny rate	£677

VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>BIRTHS - Live.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	236	274	510
Illegitimate	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>20</u>
	<u>250</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>530</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	16.9		
Birth rate per 1,000 of England & Wales	15.3		

<u>STILBIRTHS.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	10	10	20
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>
Rate per 1,000 (live & still) births	24.6		
Rate per 1,000 of population	.43		
Rate per 1,000 of population England & Wales	.35		

<u>DEATHS - Resident.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	184	134	318
Death rate per 1,000 population	10.2		
" " " " " England & Wales	11.3		

<u>INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year).</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	9	11	20
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>

Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births	37.7
" " " " " England & Wales	27.6

MATERNAL DEATHS.

From :	Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	N11
	Other Maternal causes	N11
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births		N11

Causes of Death - Workson Borough.

Heart Disease (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Cancer (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Pneumonia...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other forms of tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Kidney disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Stomach Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Leukaemia...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
All other accidents...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							<u>318</u>

SECTION B.

Clinics maintained by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Carlton Road.

Sessions held each week on Monday and Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.

Number of sessions	100
New cases under 1 year	205
New cases over 1 year	101
Total attendances	3,509

Shireoaks Sub-Clinic.

Sessions held fortnightly on Friday 2 - 4 p.m.

Number of sessions	24
New cases under 1 year	16
New cases over 1 year	5
Total attendance	377

Scotson Sub-Clinic.

Sessions held fortnightly on Tuesday 10 a.m. - 12 noon.

Number of sessions	25
New cases under 1 year	15
New cases over 1 year	4
Total attendances	312

Manton Sub-Clinic.

Sessions held fortnightly on Wednesday 10 a.m. - 12 noon.

Number of sessions	25
New cases under 1 year	36
New cases over 1 year	19
Total attendances	503

Ante-Natal Clinic, Worksep.

Sessions held each week on Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.

The total number of women who attended the clinic during the year was 143.

Number of sessions	51
New cases	114
Attendances	464

5 women attended this Clinic for Post-Natal examinations.

Provision of Maternity Beds.

Arrangements for admission to hospital are now made by the Nottinghamshire County Council and maternity cases are admitted to hospitals within the area of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

Maternity Outfits.

These are provided free on recommendation by the midwife, to all domiciliary confinements.

Worksop Cripples Guild.

This important Guild continues its great work of the care and after-care of cripples in Worksop and neighbouring districts.

The sessions are as under :-

Orthopaedic Clinics.

Tuesday	9.0 a.m.
Thursday	9.0 a.m.
Saturday	9.0 a.m.

The Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. McMullan, F.R.C.S., visits the clinics at No. 18, Potter Street, Worksop, on the second Tuesday of each month at 9.0 a.m. and the 4th Saturday in each month at 1.30 p.m. An Orthopaedic Sister attends on Tuesdays of each week, and there is a resident physiotherapist.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

Under a scheme adopted in 1944, the district has the service of a part-time Welfare Officer of the County Council Almoner Service, who co-operates with the Health Visitors and with the workers of the voluntary moral welfare organisations.

Ambulance Service.

Ambulance services are provided by Nottinghamshire County Council and are controlled from County Council Headquarters in Nottingham. The District Officer for Worksop Borough is Mrs. M.A. Bartle, 29, Blyth Road, Worksop. Worksop has been designated as a "Main Station" with an attached "Sub-station". Vehicles comprise 4 ambulances and 2 sitters-cars. All the ambulances in the vicinity have now been provided with radio telephone. The advantages are obvious. Telephone No. Eastgate, Worksop 2128.

Laboratory Service.

Certain bacteriological work in connection with suspected cases of Typhoid, Dysentery, Food Poisoning, and the examination of ice-cream samples, is carried out at the Victoria Hospital, Worksop, and at the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield.

HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Association employing whole and part-time nurses will continue their Home Nursing Service on behalf of the Local Health Authority.

The District Nurses for this area are :-

Miss H. Boyle, 30, Bracebridge, Tel. Worksop 2949.
Mrs. Freeman, Darfoulds, Tel. Worksop 2947.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

A service has now been organised in Worksop to provide domestic help to necessitous cases, either full or part-time.

These may include :-

Maternity cases.

Mothers of young children where some help is recommended by the doctor.

Cases of illness where no other help is available.

The aged and infirmed.

These Home Helps do cleaning, plain cooking, shopping, etc. but not nursing. They make their own provision for meals.

A recommendation from the doctor or nurse is necessary.

The householder is required to pay at the rate of 2s. 9d. per hour unless unable to do so when the rate of payment is determined by applying the County Council's Scale of Assistance. Payments for the service are made to the County Treasurer and not to the Home Help. The Home Helps receive a weekly wage from the County Council.

The County Council employ an Organiser for the district and any further information regarding the Home Help Service may be obtained from her at 67, Carlton Road, Worksop (Telephone Worksop 2884).

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Whooping Cough.

There were 41 cases of whooping cough notified during the year as against 58 in 1951.

Many general practitioners in the town carry out whooping cough vaccination, but the Local Health Authority Clinics are not yet authorised to do so. At the least we have no evidence that it does any harm, but some evidence that it does some good.

Measles.

There were 705 cases of measles notified during the year as against 255 cases in 1951.

The high incidence of measles with a low fatality rate makes a consideration of the duties of any Health Department in this disease overdue. Since the introduction of antibiotics, the number of deaths from complications in this disease has been greatly reduced.

In a large scale epidemic, it is extremely difficult for Health Visitors to visit all such cases, and a good case could be made out for visits only to those homes of sub-standard type where there are infants and perhaps debilitated children.

Scarlet Fever.

Fifty-four cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year.

Most of the experts agree that scarlet fever has been of a mild type over the past 20 years; they stress, however, that there is always the danger that the disease may regain its former virulence without any warning.

The same organisms which cause scarlet fever, also in many cases cause sore throat without a rash. The removal of the case with the rash to hospital and the retention at home of the patient without a rash, helps to focus attention on future policy regarding compulsory notification of the disease. The present mild trend, if continued, may eventually lead to the requirement that only in those cases occurring among milk handlers and food handlers, should the disease be notified.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

There were three cases of cerebro spinal fever during the year. The advent of sulphonamide therapy has greatly reduced the incidence of and the mortality from this disease.

Poliomyelitis.

There was one case of poliomyelitis during the year. Fortunately no paralysis occurred and the patient made a good recovery.

Diphtheria.

For the fourth year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria. The disease can only be kept at bay by ensuring that at least 75 per cent of all children under 15 are immunised. The number of children, under 5 years of age, who were immunised during the year was 420. The percentage of children under 5 years immunised at any time up to 31st December, 1952, was 55.3. This is not good enough.

TABLE 1.

Year	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment.		Population	
	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	5-15 years
1947	276	34	2,771	4,588
1948	365	61	2,890	4,629
1949	496	75	2,990	4,816
1950	305	58	2,993	4,960
1951	447	83	2,853	4,980
1952	420	121	2,668	5,225

Tuberculosis.

Thirty-three cases of pulmonary and two of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, representing an increase of four over last year's figures.

With a few exceptions, the interval elapsing between date of notification and date of admission to a hospital or sanatorium has been greatly reduced.

There are only two Chest Physicians (formerly known as tuberculosis officers) in the Administrative County of Nottinghamshire (although at the time of writing I understand that a third has been appointed), and these have to cover clinics in all parts of the County. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the number of domiciliary visits made by Chest Physicians in Worksop is relatively small.

Speaking generally there is no single comprehensive responsibility in England and Wales where pulmonary tuberculosis is concerned. In the tuberculosis triangle there is the Chest Physician on one side, the General Practitioner on another side and the Medical Officer of Health on the third. It is important that there should be reasonably close liaison between all of them. Every effort is made to bring this about. A case of open tuberculosis in the home is a grave menace to the other occupants.

B.C.G. vaccination of selected "contacts" was started in the County at the end of 1951, and in Worksop in April, 1953.

With regard to non-pulmonary tuberculosis, the number of cases notified was two. Routine sampling of milk supplies continues, and in those rare instances where tubercle bacilli are discovered, the facts are reported at once to the County Medical Officer, who arranges for the County Veterinary Service to make the appropriate investigation with the removal from the herd of the tuberculous animal. In any case the District Medical Officer of Health has power to require an infected milk supply to be subjected to heat

treatment, so that the danger from this source is usually slight.

Two great needs in tuberculosis are housing and the provision of an adequate number of hospital beds. Housing accommodation is the more important on account of the danger of overcrowding and spreading of infection. It has got to be remembered that the sanatoria and hospitals are not prisons and that patients should not be relegated to an institution for life. The main function of hospital beds is to enable the patient to carry over a difficult period and to provide him with in-patient treatment. The removal of a patient to hospital from a room in which he and his wife and one or two children live as a single tenant is useless, if at the end of his period of treatment he has to return to his misery and a single room. Fortunately our Housing Committee have long recognised the unique position of active tuberculosis as a factor in housing priority.

Safe Food Campaign.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Medical Officer of Health continued to give talks to interested groups on the prevention of food poisoning and supplemented their talks with film strips and interesting leaflets.

Vaccination.

Vaccination sessions are conducted at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Carlton Road, Worksop, on the last Friday in each month by the Medical Officer of Health. The general practitioners in the town also carry out vaccination. The figures given below are based on the returns from all sources in the Borough.

Number of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated during 1952.

<u>Age at date of vaccination.</u>	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2 - 4</u>	<u>5 - 14</u>	<u>15 or over</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Number vaccinated	74	60	2	7	7	150
Number Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	8	21	29

DEATH ON THE ROAD.

Outbreaks of poliomyelitis naturally cause concern when they occur, but it seems to me rather extraordinary that the large number of deaths that occur in this country on the roads yearly does not appear to arise the same degree of concern.

The "Times" in its issue of November 9th, 1950, has this to say about road accidents.

"A casualty list, more bloody than that of most military campaigns in history, has been kept up for years and shows no signs of disappearing from the grim recurrence of official statistics".

The population as a whole are vividly aware of the dangers of poliomyelitis, but for the whole of England and Wales in 1950 the number of persons killed by poliomyelitis was 655 against road accidents alone which carried away 4,773 persons.

In 1947, the year in which poliomyelitis was most prevalent in this country, the

disease afflicted 7,791 persons, but during that year there was no fewer than 166,199 persons injured or killed in road accidents.

The Road Safety Campaigns carried out in schools are to be commended, but, of course, too much must not be expected from children. A highly spirited child, despite advice and warnings, will accept a risk and attempt to cross the road even in the absence of a pedestrian crossing, if he thinks he has a chance of doing so.

Getting down to local figures the number of deaths from poliomyelitis during the year under review was nil and the number of deaths from road accidents was five.

SECTION D.

Environmental Health.

Medical Examination of Staff.

For superannuation and other purposes fifty members of the Council's staff were referred to the Medical Officer for examination during the year.

Persons in need of Care and Attention.

I mentioned in the Annual Report for 1951 that Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 gave powers to Local Authorities to take action to ensure that persons who are (a) suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and (b) are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention are removed to suitable premises.

Use has had to be made of this Section during 1952. In this County the onus of responsibility to provide accommodation for these patients rests chiefly with the County Welfare Committee in addition to other bodies, and close liason exists between the District Medical Officer of Health and the County District Welfare Officer. During the period under review two men were removed to an appropriate institution. One was a vagrant, well-known locally, who after a lifetime spent in wandering on the Queen's highway, eventually succumbed to an attack of pneumonia.

The other patient was a man, aged 75 years, who became morbid and introspective following the death of his wife. He had allowed himself to deteriorate generally and his rooms had become filthy. He is now making good progress.

Now that the powers conferred by Section 47 on the Medical Officer of Health are becoming better known, it is expected that increasing use will be made of this Section in future.

With reference to individuals coming within the categories mentioned above, the Section is undoubtedly a useful one in those cases where either friends or relatives are unable, or unwilling, to look after the patient. As the result of experience with more recent cases, whilst I agree that the Section is useful, I confess to being a little uneasy about its effects. I hope to enlarge on this statement in my next Annual Report. Let it suffice to say that the prisoner may in time get to like his prison, and the solitary introspective his poor room. The change to a hospital environment, however sympathetic his treatment may be, sometimes seems to speed the terminal event. Probably an extension of good neighbourly spirit and friendly visiting from members of appropriate voluntary committees might help to reorientate the patient's outlook on life and, in some cases at least, make it unnecessary to remove the patient from his home. Home Helps, quite understandably, do not like to take on duties in a filthy home.

Control of food handling.

It is now evident that the public is becoming more aware of the dangers which follow the unhygienic handling of food, and more modern equipment has been installed in many instances. The housewife will naturally like to shop at such places.

The whole idea that the Sanitary Inspector has merely to do with drains is now

disappearing. He is engaged in the prevention of disease and is a health educator. I gladly acknowledge the courtesy extended by the Managers of most of the food premises to the Sanitary Inspectors. It is realised that these officials are there as much in the owners' interests as that of the public. In a few isolated instances the owners or managers have resented advice.

In one food shop the equipment was never washed, it was 'self-cleansing' in that each change of food removed its own quota of dirt.

The idea that a cat in a food shop is useful (apart from catching mice) is a fallacy because in many instances it causes contamination of loaves of bread and sides of ham. These animals are lovable pets in their proper place. The rat catcher is the proper person to deal with rat or mice infestations.

In all 1,317 inspections were made to food premises during the year.

Clean Food Byelaws.

In conjunction with the other visits mentioned above, we made 385 inspections under the Byelaws with particular reference to such objectionable findings as :-

Storing of coal beside fish cakes - animals in food shops - flies crawling over food.

The washings from fish shops over the pavement is deplored. In the few instances in which this had occurred, the Managers concerned agreed to take steps to prevent a repetition of the nuisance.

Meat Transport.

Great improvements in the transport of meat to Worksep were effected during 1952. Specially lined vans, which can be thoroughly cleansed, are now used, and the carcasses and sections are properly suspended from hooks. The Area Meat Agent, Brigadier Lillies of Birmingham, was mainly responsible for these improvements.

Markets and Stalls.

Seventy five visits were paid to markets and stalls during the year. Stallholders are advised to cover all food which is eaten without further preparation, in order to protect it from handling, road dust, and infection from coughs and sneezes. The task of education in this field is uphill work indeed.

Cafes and Canteens.

Ninety five visits were paid to these premises during the year. Our aim is to see the two-sink method of dish-washing with sterilisation in operation, and we insist on regular handwashing by all food handlers. Some of the girls employed in the trade have obviously had no training in food hygiene and the proprietors are advised that the onus for providing this lies with them.

In some instances tea cups, which were supposed to have been dried, were greasy and, as such, an excellent culture medium for germs. By and large, however, a large number of cafes have shown improvements; many have installed modern dish-washing machines. The department does all it can to encourage the provision of clean, uncracked tea cups.

Four new cafes were opened during 1952.

The Manufacture of Ice Cream and the Safety of the Product.

Let it be said at the outset that the majority of the ice cream manufacturers and vendors in the town do their utmost to see that the public get an ice cream of high standard and free from contamination. These vendors welcome our visits realising that we are only trying to help them in their efforts to provide the public with a palatable ice cream free from infection.

In one instance during the year we had to pay a large number of visits, owing to the insanitary conditions prevailing, to one particular factory. It was necessary to bring this vendor before the Health Committee, which threatened to withdraw his registration certificate if there were no improvements. I hope that it will not be necessary for the Committee to carry out this threat.

Most of those in the trade realise only too well the necessity for the following :- scrupulously sterilising all equipment, especially valves on the pipe lines; the importance of preventing the ingress of dust through open windows, and the urgency of prompt measures to eradicate flies.

Samples of ice cream were collected and examined at the Public Health Laboratory in Sheffield. The total number of samples taken during 1952 was 51 and the grading was as follows :-

Provisional Grade	I	II	III	IV
No. of samples	17	14	9	11

We should, of course, like to see all the samples fall into either Grades I or II. The vendors and manufacturers are registered under the Food and Drugs Act of 1938.

Premises registered for Manufacture and sale	...	8
" " only for sale	...	61
Total number of registered dealers in the Borough	...	69
Number of visits and inspections	...	363
Defective cleansing of equipment	...	10 cases

Milk Supplies.

Supervision of Hygiene in Handling of Milk.

The Worksoop Co-operative Society Ltd. is the largest local dealer in graded milks and our visits to the dairy and pasteurisation plant revealed that the utmost care was being exercised in the production of pasteurised milk. This was confirmed by routine tests of the heat treated milk after it had been bottled for sale.

Licensed Dealers in the Borough.

Pasteurised Milk	...	9	Inspections made of
Sterilised Milk	...	12	dairies and vehicles
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	5	and visits made in sampling
		<u>26</u>	<u>98</u>

In the control of the safety of the milk supply, each dealer is licensed yearly by the Council and from the results of routine tests of the milk and visits of inspection,

we arrive at a reasonable idea of the degree of cleanliness and care in its handling.

The results of routine sampling ran as follows :-

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Samples Taken</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised Milk	12	8
T.T. Pasteurised	17	7
Sterilised	6	NIL
Tuberculin Tested	1	NIL
Ungraded	<u>3</u>	<u>NIL</u>
TOTALS	<u>39</u>	<u>15</u>

The large number of unsatisfactory results was traced to a fault in the pasteurising plant of a district outside Worksep Borough. The fault was remedied. Sampling was continued until satisfactory analyses were obtained. We had full co-operation from the Nottinghamshire County Council which licensed the plant in the first instance and from the dealer concerned.

There are still some local dairies which sell ungraded milk. Some of this milk has been heat treated originally, but is not sold bottled. The three samples taken proved to be free from dangerous germs. The bacterial count was within reasonable limits while the methylene blue tests were satisfactory.

Shops which retail milk and vehicles used for its transport were periodically inspected in order to ensure that they complied with the law.

No. of registered Dairies in the Borough 2

The Northern Dairies Group (Hygiene Board) through their Medical Officer and their Group Chemist co-operate at all times with the Health Department in the investigation of complaints regarding the keeping quality of milk. Complaints of this nature are, however, relatively rare.

Swimming Baths.

A municipal swimming bath is situate in the Borough and is open to the public. During the year samples of water were taken and the results of the analyses were satisfactory in each case. The purpose of the filtration and chlorination of swimming bath water is to provide a constant supply of clean and sparkling water reasonably protected against contamination by disease producing germs. The great variation in "Bathing loads" and consequently in degree of pollution makes the protection of swimming bath water no simple task. While the baths staff do everything to maintain a 'safe' standard of bath water, the bathers themselves could assist very materially by the observance of strict personal hygiene.

SECTION E.

Housing and Other Matters.

A summary of the work done in connection with housing is given below :-

New houses erected :-			
(a) by Local Authority	...	...	328
(b) by Private Enterprise	...	...	<u>18</u>
			<u>346</u>
Houses inspected	...	...	449
Defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action			319
" " " " " " " Statutory "			NIL
Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...		1
Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	...		-
" " where undertakings had been given	...		-
Houses rendered fit in consequence of undertakings given by owner			-

The Housing Department is kept informed of these premises and families whose application for housing accommodation can be supported by the department on medical or sanitary grounds.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The Regulations are administered by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The Chief Inspector has forwarded an extract from the Public Analyst's Report for 1952 upon articles of food and drugs taken in the Borough.

One hundred and eighty five samples comprising both food and drugs were analysed and ten samples proved unsatisfactory.

TABLE 3.

<u>Milk (Pasteurised & Sterilised) Regulations, 1949-50.</u>			
<u>Samples of Milk taken by County Sampling Officers and submitted to prescribed tests.</u>			
	No. Samples Taken.	Complied	Failed to comply.
Tuberculin tests	-	-	-
Accredited	-	-	-
Pasteurised, Heat treated etc.	61	61	-

Water Supply.

The supply of water from the Council's Boreholes at Sunnyside is satisfactory as regards quality and quantity.

Ninety-eight per cent. of the inhabited houses in Worksop are supplied from the public water main; the remaining houses are supplied from private water works, or from deep wells.

During the year under review 12 samples of raw water were subjected to bacteriological examination and were found to be satisfactory. 4 samples were submitted for chemical analysis and all proved satisfactory. 4 samples of water after treatment were taken for bacteriological examination and all proved satisfactory.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year :-

1. (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	449
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	572
2. (a)	Number of dwellinghouses included under the sub-head (1) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulation, 1925.	0
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	0
3.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	13
4.	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation.	314

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :-

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their Officers.	319
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-

1.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-	
(a)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	0
(b)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices .. (a) by Owners	0
	(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	0

2. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-

(a)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	45
-----	--	----

(b) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) by Owners	51
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	-

3.	Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	1
4.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	-

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding.

(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year)	
	(ii) " " families dwelling therein)	
	(iii) " " persons " ")	
)	
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	)	NO
		)	RECENT
		)	SURVEY
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.)	
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.)	

All housing applications are dealt with by the Housing Department.

The Health Department check up cases brought forward for the attention of the Medical Officer of Health, in which there is either (a) a case of tuberculosis or (b) exceptional health circumstances.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. **INSPECTIONS** for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	9	12	3	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	125	349	38	NIL
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	4	10	6	NIL
TOTAL	138	371	47	NIL

2. **CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND**

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	1	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	2	2	-	2	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	37	33	-	2	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	6	6	5	1	-
TOTAL	47	43	5	6	-

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 1.

COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Year	Workshop	County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	England and Wales.
1937	48	62	58
1938	49	57	53
1939	53	53	50
1940	80	61	56
1941	68	71	60
1942	64	59	49
1943	57	58	49
1944	47	52	46
1945	45	54	46
1946	51	46	43
1947	43	47	41
1948	38	39	34
1949	14	37	32
1950	36	34	30
1951	37	34	29
1952	37	31	27

APPENDIX A. (Contd.)

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

VITAL STATISTICS 1952 - COMPARATIVE RATES

TABLE 2.

	Annual rate per 1,000 of popo				Death rates per 1,000 live births.		Notification - rates per 1,000 of popo			
	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths all causes		Diarrhoea and enteritis under 2 years.	Deaths under 1 year.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough
England and Wales	15.3	0.35	11.3		1.1	27.6	1.53	0.1	8.86	2.61
126 C.B. and Great towns inc. London	16.9	0.43	12.1		1.3	31.2	1.75	0.1	10.11	2.74
148 smaller towns - popo 25,000 - 50,000	15.5	0.36	11.2		0.5	25.8	1.58	0.03	8.49	2.57
London Adm. County	17.6	0.34	12.6		0.7	23.8	1.56	0.1	9.23	1.66
W O R K S O P	16.9	0.43	10.2		3.8	37.8	1.77	0.0	22.62	1.48

APPENDIX A. (Contd.).

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 3.

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1952.

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE											TOTAL										
	DAYS										MONTHS											
	Under																					
	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-13	14-20	21-28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Erythroblastosis Foetalis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	8
Congenital Malformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Toxaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital Heart Disease	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	2	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	20

APPENDIX C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

TABLE 1.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet Fever	7	1	5	4	6	5	5	1	5	4	6	5	54
Whooping Cough	1	3	-	1	1	3	5	2	2	4	16	7	45
Measles	1	2	6	2	16	8	11	58	116	314	136	35	705
Pneumonia	2	6	11	9	5	-	4	-	5	8	4	7	61
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Poliomyelitis - Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	5
TOTALS	11	12	25	18	28	16	27	62	128	332	162	54	875

APPENDIX C. (Contd).

TABLE 2.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

AGE.	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Tot.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Tot.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
<u>1948</u> Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 5 years	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1
5 - 15 "	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	N11
15 - 25 "	5	2	-	-	7	1	2	-	-	3
25 - 35 "	3	5	1	-	9	2	1	-	-	3
35 - 45 "	2	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1
45 - 55 "	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
55 - 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Over 65 "	-	-	-	-	N11	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	13	8	3	1	25	8	4	-	-	12
<u>1949</u> Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	N11
15 - 25 "	1	4	-	-	5	2	3	1	-	6
25 - 35 "	4	4	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	1
35 - 45 "	5	3	-	-	8	5	1	-	-	6
45 - 55 "	2	2	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	3
55 - 65 "	5	1	-	-	6	1	2	-	-	3
Over 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	N11
TOTALS	19	14	-	1	34	9	9	1	-	19
<u>1950</u> Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	N11
15 - 25 "	2	2	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	1
25 - 35 "	2	3	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	1
35 - 45 "	2	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 55 "	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	3
55 - 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
Over 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	N11
TOTALS	10	7	-	-	17	6	1	1	-	8

APPENDIX C. (Contd).

TABLE 2. (Contd).

Notification of Tuberculosis.

AGE	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Tot.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Tot.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
<u>1951</u> Under 1 year	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
1 - 5 years	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 "	1	4	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	N11
15 - 25 "	4	5	-	-	9	-	2	1	-	3
25 - 35 "	2	5	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	1
35 - 45 "	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 55 "	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
55 - 65 "	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	4
Over 65 "	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	14	15	2	-	31	7	3	2	-	12
<u>1952</u> Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 5 years	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 "	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	N11
15 - 25 "	5	5	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	N11
25 - 35 "	6	3	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	N11
35 - 45 "	3	2	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	1
45 - 55 "	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1
55 - 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	N11
Over 65 "	-	-	-	-	N11	2	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	20	13	2	-	35	3	1	-	-	4

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Mr. Bills, District Welfare Officer	-	(office)	Workshop	2536
		(home)	"	2439
N.S.P.C.C. - Inspector Owen	...	...	Mansfield	1445
Medical Officer of Health	...	(office)	Workshop	2220
do.	...	(home)	"	2053
Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	(office)	"	2405
do.	...	(home)	"	2287
Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic	...	...	"	2457
School Clinic - Watson Road	...	...	"	2981
Tuberculosis Clinic	...	...	"	2836 Ext. 29

DOCTORS.

Dr. R.P. Anderson (Sen and Junior)	...	...	Workshop	2052
Dr. G.H. Arnison	...	...	"	2020
Dr. E.G. Bangay	...	...	"	2404
Dr. L. Foster	...	...	"	2871
Dr. G. Herbert	...	...	"	2470
Drs. F. Shortt and Harbinson	...	...	"	2145
Dr. P. Venables	...	...	"	2960

DISTRICT NURSES.

Miss Boyle, 30, Bracebridge	...	...	"	2949
Mrs. Freeman, Darfoulds	...	...	"	2947

MALE DISTRICT NURSE.

Mr. K.M. Moore, 35, Watson Road	"	3220
---------------------------------	-----	-----	---	------

HOSPITALS.

Kilton Hill Hospital	...	...	"	2831
Victoria Hospital	...	...	"	2836
Isolation Hospital	...	...	North Carlton	344
Saxondale Hospital - Radcliffe-on-Trent	...	...	"	11
Rathlea Nursing Home	...	...	Workshop	3232

MISCELLANEOUS.

Children's Office, 29, Potter Street	...	...	"	2532
Probation Officer, 114, Bridge Street	...	...	"	2535
Nursery School - the Canch	...	...	"	2744
Aged Persons Homes, Parkside	...	...	"	2746
Miners' Hostel, Gateford Road	...	...	"	2861
Ambulance Service	...	...	"	2128
District Education Office	...	...	"	2512
Police Station	...	...	"	2244

Hesley Hall, Tickhill	...	...	...	Rossington 313
Worksop College	...	...	...	Worksop 2391
Public Health Laboratory	...	...	...	Sheffield 36253

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE WHO RESIDE IN THE BOROUGH.

Alderman H. Adwick, J.P.,	Home	Worksop 2162	Office	Woodhouse 40231
Alderman W.E. Woodward, J.P.,	"	" 2423	"	Worksop 2271
Councillor J. Wilkinson, J.P.,	"	" 2616	"	" 2271
Councillor R.H. Newstead, J.P.,	"	" 2995		
Councillor S.J. Skillen, J.P.,		----		

B O R O U G H O F W O R K S O P

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report made to the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of
the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

W. H. HARRIS.

**Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing
Superintendent.**

July, 1953.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

Only one Common Lodging House is situated in the Borough at 87, Lowtown Street. This was re-registered for a further period of one year.

Eight inspections were made and the management was found to be satisfactory.

The house, with common room and 9 dormitories, is registered to accommodate 49 male lodgers only. It has mainly permanent occupants and only a few itinerants are catered for in the year.

DIRTY HOUSES.

During the year, 19 houses were kept under observation with regard to dirty conditions. Improvement was obtained in each case, but a few will need continued supervision to prevent slackening of effort.

Number of houses inspected	...	19
" " visits	...	43

DRAINAGE.

Alterations and additions to existing drainage systems and conversion from conservancy to water carriage are inspected and tested to ensure soundness.

Drain tests applied	...	34
Defective drainage systems repaired by owners	...	71
Blocked drains cleansed at request of Dept.	...	243
Number of inspections and visits...		712

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The survey commenced in 1951 was completed in 1952 and the register brought up to date. Many small factories registered before the War have ceased, some have changed from non-mechanical to mechanical operation.

The register shows that during 1952, the number of factories in the Borough was as follows :-

Where mechanical power is used	...	129
Where mechanical power is not used		<u>9</u>
Total	...	138

These were classified as :-

Food manufacture and processing	...	28
Engineering and allied trades	...	74
Clothing, footwear and textiles	...	20
Miscellaneous	...	12
Building sites	...	4

Following upon the 1951 survey of 111 factories, a further 47 were surveyed during 1952. It was found necessary to draw the attention of the occupants of 20 factories to some part of the requirements of the Factories Act.

In addition to the completion of the survey, revisits were made to all factories in the area. The greater number of contraventions were of a structural character and have

been, to a great extent, remedied. In 11 cases the cleanliness of sanitary accommodation, floors and benches was at fault.

It will be noted that all factories on the register have been visited at least twice in the year, extra visits being made to check on the remedying of faults. In no case has it been necessary to take statutory action, but this does not mean that we did not have any difficulty in obtaining remedial action in a few cases. Generally, however, the occupants co-operated and took action upon our representations in reasonable time.

The one outworker on the register has ceased homework and her name deleted.

Building sites visited in the year were inspected for the suitability and adequacy of sanitary accommodation. It was found necessary to draw some contractors' attention to the inadequacy or lack of cleanliness of latrines.

Number of factories on register	...	...	138
" " " visited	...	...	138
" " visits made	...	...	371
" found to be lacking in some respect	...	...	24
" of factories where faults remedied	...	...	33
" " " " still exist	...	...	16

FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD HANDLING.

Sporadic outbursts in the national press on the subjects of food poisoning and clean food handling no doubt have the effect of jolting the general public to a realisation of the dangers inherent in the daily supply of food to them.

It is, however, the day by day routine inspections and visits, the constant reminders and interviews made by the staffs of Health Departments which keep these highly important subjects before the food handlers, even when the newspapers have had their say and passed to other matters of moment.

Regular changes of staff in food shops make it difficult to train food handlers to a satisfactory point and no doubt resident managers find our frequent visits and reminders somewhat trying, but these conditions make them necessary.

Generally, however, we have been received with courtesy and co-operation, though in a few cases with some abuse.

The 1,317 inspections made during the year were bound to unearth bad conditions, but it is pleasing to be able to report favourable progress.

The dusty shelf, the dirty bench, unwashed equipment, and the favourite cat - too well fed to attend to its implied duty of mouse catching - have been a few of the subjects brought to the attention of the trade.

The storage and exposure of foodstuffs is of particular importance. Far too many items of food are open to contamination by dust, dirt, flies and other insects and the general public due to the desire for attractive display. Our efforts in the next year will be concentrated upon the adequate covering of exposed food.

Action taken under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

Number of inspections	...	...	1,317
" " premises where contraventions existed			31
" " " " " were improved			26
Outstanding	...	...	14
Statutory action taken in 1 case.			

<u>Contraventions</u>	Grocers	2
	Confectionery	1
	Cafes	4
	Milk Dealers	2
	Bakers	6
	Fish shops	2
	Ice Cream Retail	8
	Fish & Chip shops	6

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Ninety eight visits were made in the course of disinfection and fumigation of affected premises and advice given to the occupants on the routine to be followed to prevent the spread of infection.

INFESTATIONS AND VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Bugs and Fleas

The following number of houses were treated :-

Council Houses	...	15
Other houses	...	16
Visits for the purpose	...	76

Cockroaches, ants, silverfish, etc.

The assistance of the Department was requested in 36 cases and infestations were cleared within a reasonable time. In other cases, the occupants were provided with insecticide and instructed in its use and in the majority of cases clearance was effected without further assistance.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

There are no official caravan camping sites within the Borough.

Three caravans, situated on private land at Lowgrounds, Sandy Lane, are used as permanent living quarters and have received a further consent from the Council to occupy this site. The occupants conduct themselves in a satisfactory manner and have given no cause for complaint.

The travelling showmen's site at "Netherholme", rear of Bridge Place, is used during the winter months. Showmen are, of course, exempt from the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, regarding time limits for caravan siting. The Showmen's Guild enforce rules and regulations upon their members, and it has not been found necessary during the year to register any complaints on the condition of the site.

In November, some trouble occurred at the rear of Woodhouse Inn through the unlawful occupation of the field at the rear by gypsy-type caravanners. After strong representations to the tenant and owners of the Inn, the field was cleared and the gate locked. An undertaking has been given by the owners that caravans will not be allowed on the site in the future.

Number of visits and inspections 58

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Workshop is fortunate in having only five establishments in this category -

Rag, Bone and Scrap Metal Dealers	...	3
Tripe Dresser	...	1
Manure Manufacturer	...	1

These continue to function with the minimum of trouble and inspections under the Factories Act revealed no serious contravention of the Public Health Act.

Dealers in Old Metal and Marine Store Dealers.

In response to an application by the Council, The Secretary of State made an Order declaring Section 86 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, to be in force within the Borough. This requires the keeping of a register of Dealers by the Council, and the keeping of a register by the Dealers in which the article purchased and the name and address of the seller must be recorded. The latter must be available for inspection by the Police and authorised Officers of the Council.

The 3 dealers in the Borough applied and were registered.

PET ANIMALS.

The Pet Animals Act, 1951, is an Act to regulate the methods of keeping animals for sale in pet shops, and came into force on 1st April, 1952.

Two pet shops in the Borough were licensed.

The Council decided not to allow any applications for the sale of pet animals in the Provision or Cattle Markets.

Number of pet shops in the Borough	...	2
" " " " licensed	...	2
" " visits and inspections	...	13

PIG KEEPING.

Since the revocation of the Defence Regulation 62 B in July, 1951, inspection of pig sties has been concentrated on improving structures which, by reason of neglect or age, have become liable to be the cause of nuisances. In many cases it was found possible to replace unsatisfactory wooden structures with buildings of more durable materials. Nevertheless, there are still a great number of sties which demand attention in this respect, as pig keeping has always been a popular activity in the Borough.

Local pig clubs have been most helpful by reason of their high standards of pig keeping and it is noted that the small number of complaints received did not involve in any case a member of a pig club.

Applications for permission to erect pig sties and keep pigs were received from 3 persons and in each case permission was granted for a period of 3 years.

The cases of 6 sties which were found to be utterly unsuitable in relation to proximity to dwelling houses and management were brought to the notice of the Health Committee. In each case the owner was required to cease keeping pigs after the sale of existing stock.

Several warnings had to be given to others, mainly in relation to manure storage and fly nuisances.

Number of visits and inspections	...	106
----------------------------------	-----	-----

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, provides that the occupier of any land (other than agricultural land) shall give notice in writing to the Local Authority if it comes to his knowledge that rats and mice are living on or resorting to the land in substantial numbers.

The Council provides a free service for rats and mice destruction operated by the full time Rat Catcher, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Throughout the year, in addition to routine measures, a new poison recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has been used with success against both rats and mice. This poison is known as WARFARIN, which is sold in two grades, one for rats and one for mice. Warfarin is a compound which inhibits the production of the blood coagulating factor manufactured by the body. It is undetectable by rats and mice when mixed with baits and no poison prejudice ("Bait shyness") is caused. Colonies of rodents therefore, continue to feed until the last of their number is dead. Baits containing the poison may be laid at the first visit and left for the necessary period undisturbed by the operator, usually 8 - 14 days, replenishment of the quantity of bait being all that is required. This dispenses with the numerous visits necessary with other types of poison. Due to its lower toxicity to humans and animals in the strengths provided, Warfarin has a greater safety factor compared with other rodenticides.

Number of visits and inspections by Sanitary Inspectors	...	184
" " " " " " Rat Catcher	...	1,445
" " rats bodies recovered	...	1,557
" " mice nests destroyed	...	61
" " wasps nests destroyed	...	34

SHOPS INSPECTION.

Attention continues to be paid to washing and sanitary facilities, heating, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness and repair and seats for female workers.

Number of shops inspected	...	126
Found satisfactory	...	118
Found lacking	...	8
Visits paid	...	147

Contraventions:

Ventilation	...	4
Washing facilities	...	3
W. C's.	...	1

Notices served (informal)	...	6
Complied	...	3

UNFIT HOUSES.

I doubt if any section of the work of a Health Department presents more difficulties and frustration than does that of dealing with aged properties. One reflects upon the smooth running procedure of pre-war days when houses were built specifically for the re-housing of tenants from unfit properties, and when labour

and materials were adequate for reconditioning schemes.

The large numbers of applicants for normal re-housing, financial difficulties of property owners, and a shortage of good class building labour for repair work (now mainly concentrating upon housing schemes for the Council) have slowed down present progress in this field. Consequently, even after a demolition order has become operative, considerable time has elapsed before re-housing of the tenants is accomplished, and in the cases reported last year, a number are still outstanding.

The following properties were represented by the Medical Officer of Health to the Council under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936:-

Nos. 44 - 66, Abbey Street (12 houses).

This property was the subject of representation in 1938 and a scheme of reconditioning was accepted from the single owner. World War II intervened and the scheme was never put into operation. It was deemed advisable to re-open proceedings and at the close of the year the single owner and three owner/occupiers had appeared before the Housing Committee and offered to present re-conditioning schemes.

No. 11, Marecroft (1 house).

Undertaking not to use house for human habitation accepted. Tenant rehoused.

Demolition Orders.

The following properties are the subjects of Demolition Orders:-

No. 173, Newgate Street (1 house).

Purchased by the Council, tenant rehoused. Awaiting demolition.

Nos. 1 - 9, Gladstone Place, Eastgate (9 houses).

Demolition Orders of Nos. 1 - 4. To date two tenants have been rehoused and the remaining two are to be dealt with shortly. The houses still stand but the vacant ones have been rendered unusable.

Reconditioning of Nos. 5 - 9 progressing satisfactorily.

Nos. 82 - 88, Potter Street (4 houses).

No. 86 reconditioned, but delay in others due to controversy re sale of reconditioned house.

Nos. 182 & 184, Newcastle Avenue (2 houses).

Reconditioning scheme accepted, but no work commenced. To be reported to Council for application of Demolition Order.

Nos. 66 & 68, Marecroft (2 houses).

One tenant rehoused. One single tenant awaits rehousing.

Nos. 4, 6 & 8, Newgate Street (3 houses).

One tenant rehoused. Two single tenants await rehousing.

Nos. 21 & 31, Sandhill Street (6 houses).

None yet rehoused.

Nos. 36 & 38, Colbeck Street (2 houses).

Not yet rehoused.

Nos. 3 - 17, Crown Street (8 houses).

Tenants of Nos. 5 & 7, rehoused.

No. 124, Gateford Road.

Tenant voluntarily rehoused by owner and house demolished to clear site for business purposes.

HOUSING REPAIR.

Many of the difficulties of last year remain, but some progress in this sphere has been achieved.

In dealing with complaints of disrepair, it is often found that antagonism exists between landlord and tenant, but I think it is only fair to insist that tenants inform their landlords of their complaints in the first instance so that he or she may be given an opportunity to remedy them before we are called upon to take action.

In the greater number of cases the cause of complaint was defective or choked gutters, defective roofs, dampness, defective firegrates and drainage maladjustments.

Number of complaints received re disrepair	...	318
" " visits and inspections	...	1,422
" " dwelling houses inspected	...	449
" " " " repaired (Informal Notice)	...	349
" " " " " (Statutory Notice)	...	45
" " nuisances and defects dealt with	...	1,711

OVERCROWDING AND INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

During the year, the points scheme of allocation of new houses was altered in favour of a 'date of application' system.

Applicants are now granted new houses in the order of their date of application. Tuberculosis and special health cases are still investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors for the Medical Officer of Health, who may bring them to the attention of the Housing Committee.

This change of system has reduced considerably the number of visits to applicants made by the Inspectors, and appears to meet with the approval of the general public, as the points scheme was constantly criticised by them.

Number of Housing applicants interviewed at office	...	52
" " visits to Housing applicants in 1951	...	629
" " " " " " " 1952	...	251

WATER SUPPLY.

A large proportion of the inhabited houses in the Borough are supplied from public mains or private waterworks, but some houses in the outlying districts rely upon water from wells. Generally this type of water is satisfactory and gives little cause for complaint.

During the year, 172 visits were made to houses regarding water supply. Generally complaints arose due to poor pressure of piped water and it was often found that old iron pipes were corroded or blocked by deposits, and the owners were requested to renew the services.

2 samples were taken and proved satisfactory	
3 " " " " " unsatisfactory	

Water service pipes renewed	...	22
Internal supply provided	...	2
Number of visits and inspections	...	172

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.

Meat Inspection.

All slaughtering for rationed meat supplies takes place at the Ministry of Food operated slaughterhouse at Retford.

Under the 'Self Suppliers of Pigs' scheme, private producers are advised by the local Ministry of Food Office to report the slaughter of a pig or pigs to be used for their own household to the Health Department in order that they may have the benefit of post mortem inspection of the meat to determine its fitness for food.

Three local slaughterhouses are approved by the Ministry of Food for the slaughter of these animals, but in the main, slaughter takes place at the homes of the producers, often at weekends. This involves a great deal of travelling about the district by the Inspectors and often means Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning visits.

Conditions found on inspection and the weight of the condemned meat were as follows :-

Tuberculosis	...	98½ lbs.
Nephritis	...	1 lb.
Retention Cysts	...	1½ lbs.
Hydronephrosis	...	1¼ lbs.
Ascarids	...	2 lbs.
Bad bleeding (decomposition)		375 lbs.
		479¼ lbs. or 34 stones

This shows that the health and quality of privately slaughtered pigs continues to be good as the total of 34 stones condemned includes a carcase of nearly 27 stones, from a total of 255 pigs.

Number of pigs inspected	255
" " inspections ...	247
Diseased conditions in ...	19
Weight condemned ...	34 stones.

Other Food Inspection.

Food shops and warehouses were visited at the request of their respective occupiers to inspect and, where necessary, condemn tinned goods, fish etc. Condemnation certificates are issued upon surrender of the affected goods, so that the tradesmen may obtain replacements or points value.

Foodstuffs condemned in 1952.

Canned Foods.

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Sardines	3	3¼
Tomatoes	1,530	1
Milk	213	9½
Spaghetti	31	6
Peas	110	9
Beans	174	5½
Grapes	65	-

Fresh Food.

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Fish Cakes	24	9
Black Rudding	24	-
Flour	27	-
Biscuits	18	7½
Cake	144	4
Nutty Bon-Bons	1	-
Rolled Oats	2	-

Canned Foods. (Continued)

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Pears	37	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plums	66	3
Prunes	75	-
Bananas	1	-
Pineapple	72	4
Peaches	45	-
Soup	47	12
Strawberries	68	14
Raspberries	78	11
Loganberries	6	4
Oranges	64	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crab Paste		14
Crab Meat	7	7
Lobster	1	2
Salmon	15	2
Pilchards	35	10
Sausage	8	5
Minced meat	5	10
Apricots	5	-
Milk Pudding		15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Figs	10	5
Blackcurrants	4	6
Smoke Bristling	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baby Foods	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bilberries		15
Rhubarb	14	7
Apples	35	1
Cherries	317	4
Fruit Salad	7	8
Carrots	6	15
Grapefruit	5	5
Marmalade	5	-
Grapefruit Squash	1	10
Jaffa Juice	1	10
Herring Roes	2	8
	<u>3,188</u>	<u>51$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

Tinned Meat.

Ham	1,067	4
Jellied Veal	43	4
Luncheon Meat	257	1
Braised Kidneys		12
Chicken	5	7
Minced Beef Loaf	36	10
Tongue	4	-
Stewed Steak	72	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chopped Pork		12
	<u>1,488</u>	<u>1$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

Fresh Food. (Continued)

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Almond & Butter cracknels	7	-
Lard	1	-
Cheese	154	7
Sausage Rolls		8
Dried Parsley	1	-
Prunes	30	4
Sausage	135	12
Faggots	7	-
Onions	1,120	-
Dried Milk Powder	112	-
Cherries	384	-
Tomatoes	126	-
Grape Nuts	1	8
Gravy Powder	6	12
Rabbits	17	8
Horlicks	1	-
Coffee		10
Soup		2
Ground Rice	1	-
Tea		1
	<u>2,318</u>	<u>11$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

Fish.

Cod	172	-
Herrings	119	-
Halibut	274	-
Kippers	272	-
Lemon Sole	42	-
Haddock	35	-
Plaice	70	-
Mussels	526	-
	<u>1,510</u>	<u>-</u>

TOTAL FOODSTUFFS.

Lbs.	Ozs.
2,318	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
3,188	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1,510	-
<u>1,488</u>	<u>1$\frac{1}{2}$</u>
<u>8,505</u>	<u>3$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

TOTAL 3 tons. 15 cwt. 105 lbs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS 1933 and 1951.

Four licences were issued for the slaughter or stunning of animals each for a period of three years. Renewal licences were issued for a similar period.

Number of licensed slaughtermen on register ... 34

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Although central slaughtering takes place at Retford and only 3 slaughterhouses are approved for pig killing by the Ministry of Food, a number of butchers in the Borough keep their licences running by annual application.

Eleven slaughterhouse licences were renewed for a further year.

Thirty eight visits were made to such premises and conditions were found to be satisfactory in each case.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

1st April, 1952 to 31st March, 1953.

Refuse Collection.

The collection service proceeded uneventfully into the later months of 1952. In August, a new Shelvoke & Drewry 9.7 cubic yard Side Loading Refuse Collection Vehicle was put into service. This vehicle, the same model as that purchased last year, replaced a 20 year old vehicle, which was offered for sale. Suitable offers were not forthcoming so it was decided to retain it as a standby unit.

In the early months of 1953, a considerable amount of sickness was recorded amongst the employees, many suffering from influenza, which was then widespread. Consequently, collection rates began to be affected. Very heavy work was encountered after the Xmas Holidays one district averaging three bins of refuse per house for a week or two. With the willing work of the staff, some leeway had been made up by the end of the year.

Refuse collection services were extended to the following 346 additional premises during the year :-

Ashley Road (2), Athelstan Road (2), Baulk Lane (1), Off Blyth Road (1), Cavendish Road (105), Dunstan Crescent (1), Kingston Road (42), Kingston Close (10), Kingsway (4), Lodore Road (1), Mansfield Road (2), Martlet Way (8), Manton Dale (12), Queensway (2), Netherton Road (36), Radford Street (10), Rufford Street (6), South Buck Rise (6), Southmoor Road (2), Shrewsbury Road (7), Shireoaks (1), Shireoaks Common (2), Sparken Hill (1), Spur Crescent (3), Stubbin Lane (2), Waverley Place (38), Waverley Way (14), Wingfield Avenue (2), Windmill Lane (22).

Provision of Dustbins.

The Council's Municipal Dustbin Scheme, under the terms of Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, has proved more popular than was anticipated. A considerable number of property owners have entered the scheme and a large number of bins are now the responsibility of the Council. The annual charge of 5/- per bin remains unaltered.

Brought into Operation 30th March, 1951.

<u>Financial Year.</u>	<u>Dustbins Supplied.</u>	<u>Total Bins Supplied.</u>
1950-51	9	9
1951-52	41	50
1952-53	123	173

Number of Dustbins Renewed subsequent to Statutory Notices - 21.

Maintenance.

Not unnaturally, considering the heavy work and advancing age of the vehicles, repair work on the older freighters became more frequent.

With the increase in housing and the spreading of sites, consideration will have to be given to replacements and staff. In these plans, it would be expedient to consider separate services for shops and for cesspool emptying.

Freighters 2 and 3 were repainted during the year, and overhauled.

Staff.

As reported last year, Mr. Willis was granted a further year's extension of service. Unfortunately, he fell ill in mid year, and this decided him to retire at the end of September after 23 years valuable service. I am pleased to report that he is now fit and well and enjoying a well earned retirement.

Mr. T. Mashin, Trainee Foreman, was appointed Cleansing Foreman from 1st October, 1952, and two employees were appointed as Trainees. One of these, Mr. C. Fowler, became gravely ill in December, and I regret to report that he died on 18th April, 1953.

Refuse Disposal.

Disposal continued by controlled tipping in the Sandy Lane Quarry. A number of loads were diverted to Beard's Dam for levelling purposes.

The quarry is still privately owned and consequently the tip face cannot be adequately protected against trespassers. A great deal of annoyance was caused to the tip employees by groups of youths constantly wandering here and there in the quarry and tipping area, and considerable extra work was necessary at the beginning of each day to rectify the displacement of refuse and soil which took place after working hours. The Police were informed and suitable warning notices displayed. One man was caught taking metals and was fined £1. Another case was dismissed as the metals were not proved to be from the tip, as they were found at the man's house.

The collection of tins from the tip continued and a considerable quantity were obtained and sold. There are far more tins than can be collected under present methods, but the system will continue until plans can be made to improve upon them. Unfortunately, tins salvage slowed down in the last months of 1952 owing to transference of labour to refuse collection.

Details of Collection and Disposal during the year 1st April, 1952 - 31st March, 1953.

Collection.

No. of dustbins emptied	ooo	ooo	484,014
" " dry ashpits emptied	ooo	ooo	202
" " wet ashpits emptied	ooo	ooo	99
" " pail closets emptied	ooo	ooo	2,169
" " cesspools emptied	ooo	ooo	241

<u>Disposal.</u>	No. of loads of refuse removed by	No. 1 Dennis	646
" " " " "	" " " " "	No. 2 S. & D.	774
" " " " "	" " " " "	No. 3 S. & D.	719
" " " " "	" " " " "	No. 4 Karrier	794
" " " " "	" " " " "	No. 5 Ford	27
" " " " "	" " " " "	Old No. 6 S. & D.	146
" " " " "	" " " " "	New No. 6 S. & D.	561
" " " " "	" " " " "	No. 7 S. & D.	792
" " " " "	" " " " "	No. 8 S. & D.	881
	42.		<u>5,340</u>

No. of loads deposited on Sandy Lane Tip	5,303
" " " " " Beard's Dam Tip	37
" " " " " Fields ooo	402
" " " " " in Public Sewers	261
" " " to Paper Shed ooo	<u>1,017</u>
	<u>7,020</u>

WASTE PAPER.

Following upon publicity campaigns during the previous year, the amount of waste paper collected increased.

In my 1951 report, I gave a word of warning regarding imminent dropping of prices for salvaged paper. This did occur - from 1st April a reduction in price was notified and price reductions followed in each of the following three months. This slump was due to a recession in trade, notably in the cotton industry. Cartons, which are made from waste paper, were not needed during this recession. Stocks of waste paper mounted at the Mills and eventually a quota system of consignments was established, restricting the amounts Local Authorities could send to the Mills. A further difficulty arose in early 1953 when the Mills at Purfleet were flooded during the heavy storms which did considerable flood damage along the East Coast and Thames Estuary. Consequently, no consignments were despatched during February, but had started again by the end of the year.

We were fortunate in being able to store our collections so that none was destroyed and will be retained as stock for future despatch.

The two Electric Power Screw Balers continue to give excellent service at a minimum maintenance cost.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1952.

WASTE PAPER.

Collections and income over the period 1st April,
1952 to 31st March, 1953.

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Weight</u>			<u>Income</u>		
	T.	C.	Q.	£.	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	243	6	3	2,040.	13.	4.
Books & Magazines	11	10	3	113.	8.	10.
Newspapers	29	18	1	325.	16.	—
Fibreboard containers	95	8	3	844.	11.	10.
Special Grade		8	1	4.	2.	6.
Cartage ooo				66.	12.	1.
	<u>380</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>£3,395.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>7.</u>

S A L V A G E

1952 - 53.

ARTICLE	WEIGHT				INCOME		
	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	380	12	3	-	3,395.	4.	7.
Tins	89	1	1	-	178.	2.	6.
Aluminium		7	2	-	37.	10.	-.
Rags		13	3	22	14.	6.	11.
Heavy scrap	2	6	2	-	13.	19.	-.
Scrap steel	1	-	2	-	5.	2.	6.
Scrap wire	-	-	-	-		5.	-.
TOTALS	474	2	1	22	£3,644.	10.	6.

WORKSOP CORPORATION

CLEANSING COSTS

YEAR 1952/1953.

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Principal	377.	7.	5.						
Loan Charges	Interest	60.	13.	3.	438.	-.	8.			
New Freighter					1,468.	2.	6.			
Bonus on Collections					819.	-.	-.			
Other Charges					17,027.	5.	10.			
								19,752.	9.	-.

INCOME

Salvage

Waste Paper	3,395.	4.	7.			
Scrap Tins	178.	2.	6.			
Other Salvage	71.	3.	5.			
				3,644.	10.	6.

Other Items

Hire of Cesspool Emptyer	2.	12.	10.
Rents, etc.	344.	15.	10.
Dustbin charges	<u>25.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>2.</u>
		4,017.	1. 4.

Net Expenditure to General Rate Fund Revenue a/c	£15,735.	7.	8.
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SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

Common Lodging House	8
Carteens and Cafes	105
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Circus Site	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Checking Housing Applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	712
Factories Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371
Food Handling Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317
Housing Defects and Repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422
Halls and Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	263
Inspection of Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	247
Inspection of Other Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Milk Premises...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Pet Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Pig Keeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Rats and Mice...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
Refuse Collection, Disposal and Storage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Unfit Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Vermineous Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
Total nuisances dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,711
Number of informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	348
" " " " complied	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
" " statutory " served	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
" " " " complied	...	...	...	...	...	...	51

